The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, and such other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

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Idiots talk of agitators; there is, but one, inspirator. — Sir Charles Napier.

WHOLE NO. 1095. WILLIAM GREEN, President WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 2, 1932 FRANK MORRISON, Secretary VOL. 22, NO. 4.

The Death of the Yellow Dog Contract

(This is the first of a series of articles on the Norris-LaGuardia law limiting the jurisdiction of United States Courts sitting in equity to issue injunctions in labor disputes.)

The yellow dog contract is a promise which, in order to get a job, the worker must make not to join a trade union, or if already a member of a trade union, to withdraw from the union while employed by the employer.

Some of these contracts require the workers to promise not to strike, not to join with other workers to ask for higher wages or better working conditions, and not to discuss union organization with representatives of the union.

In the opinion of those versed in labor legislation the Norris-LaGuardia antiinjunction law hangs, draws, and quarters the yellow dog contract.

Public Policy Recognizes Trade Unions

The public policy of the United States is the policy observed by the Government in determining what acts are unlawful as being injurious to the public and contrary to the public good.

The Norris-LaGuardia law declares in unmistakable terms that the public policy of the United States recognizes that to have genuine liberty of contract and freedom of labor the workers must have the individual workman's right to organize in trade unions and function as trade unionists without any interference from employers.

This fundamental feature is set out in Section 2, which states that in interpreting the law and the jurisdiction and authority of the United States Courts the public policy of the United States is contained in the following declaration:

> **"Whereas under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment;**
>
> **"Wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted."**

This section unequivocally declares that the workers have the legal right to organize in effective trade unions, and that any interference with that right, whether by private individuals or by public officials, is unlawful and contrary to the public policy.

In itself this section would seem to ban the yellow dog contract, which always binds the worker not to join a trade union or to leave it if he is already a member.

Public Policy Outlaws Yellow Dog Contract

But to make the ban doubly sure the law in Section 3 takes up the yellow dog in person and knocks it under the ropes with this positive language, setting out the definitions of and limitations upon the jurisdiction and authority of the United States Courts referred to in Section 2:

> **"Any undertaking or promise, such as is described in this section, or any other undertaking or promise in conflict with the public policy declared in Section 2 of this act, is hereby declared to be contrary to the public policy of the United States, shall not be enforceable in any court of the United States and shall not afford any basis for the granting of legal or equitable relief by any such court, including specifically the following:**
>
> **"Every undertaking or promise hereafter made, whether written or oral, express or implied, consisting or contained in any contract or agreement of hiring or employment between any individual, firm, company, association, or corporation, and any employee or prospective employee of the same, whereby**
>
> **"Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises not to join, become, or remain a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization; or**
>
> **"Either party to such contract or agreement undertakes or promises that he will withdraw from an employment relation in the event that he joins, becomes, or remains a member of any labor organization or of any employer organization."**

Injunctions to Enforce Yellow Dog Contract Banned

This section, in addition to putting the yellow dog contract in conflict with the public policy of the United States, specifically declares that the courts shall not enforce such contracts.

The layman would think that the yellow dog is hung and drawn by the first and second sections.

But the anti-injunction law goes further and quarters the already gurgling body of the contract by depriving the United States Courts of authority to issue injunctions in labor disputes prohibiting the workers involved from becoming or continuing members of labor organizations.

This is the kind of an injunction the union-smashing employers usually obtain to prevent trade unions from organizing workers on whom the yellow dog contract has been imposed.

Section 4 of the law stops this practice with the following positive declaration:

> **"No court of the United States shall have jurisdiction to issue any restraining order or temporary or permanent injunction in any case growing out of any labor dispute to prohibit any person or persons interested in such dispute . . . from doing, whether singly or in concert, any of the following acts: . . . Becoming or remaining a member of any labor organization or any employer organization, regardless of any such undertaking or promise as is described in section 3 of this act."**

The "undertaking or promise" described in Section 3 is the promise the worker makes when he signs the yellow dog contract.

The words "employer organization" are included in this text to satisfy the technical requirements of impartiality.

Yellow Dog Contract Is Dead and Buried

The yellow dog contract, supported by the Government through the Federal Courts, has been the major weapon used by anti-labor employers and judges to prevent the organizing of the workers in trade unions.

The Norris-LaGuardia law declares the contract to be against the public policy of the United States, bars the United States Courts from enforcing it, and prohibits the Courts from even issuing injunctions preventing the workers from refusing to obey the yellow dog contract which they have signed.

The Norris-LaGuardia law hangs, draws and quarters the yellow dog contract.

It is deader than a doornail.

A. F. of L. OPPOSES PRICE DEFLATION

W. C. Hushing Tells House Committee That Organized Labor Backs Farmers in Efforts to Raise Their Living Standards —Reduced Buying Power Injures Both Groups.

Washington, April 2.—The support of the American Federation of Labor was given to the principle of adjusting the price level of commodities to reasonable figures by C. L. Hushing, legislative representative of the A. F. of L., in his testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House of Representatives in hearings on the bill sponsored by Representative Goldsborough of Maryland.

The measure is favored by a number of organizations of farmers as containing the necessary steps for raising the present bankrupt levels of prices for farm crops.

Millions of Jobless Workers

Mr. Hushing told the committee how mass production and the introduction of labor-saving labor-displacing machinery had deprived millions of families of the wages they were in productions and part time had diminished the buying power of those who remained in the purchasing power of our working people by billions of dollars annually.

Farmers' Income Reduced

The same thing has happened to the farmer, he said. His purchasing power is reduced because the price for his products has decreased.

"The farmer cannot get the money to buy the things that labor produces," he pointed out, "then our industries are idle. Millions of people are out of work. The purchasing power is decreased and they cannot buy the goods produced by labor. The two are tied up, economically, between these two groups.

Farm and Labor Interests Allied

"It is because our interests are so closely related that labor and the farm bloc have introduced in Congress which would benefit the farmers, representatives of the American Federation of Labor have supported them, even though we realized they might result in increased cost of living to our industrial workers."

Mr. Hushing pointed out that the A. F. of L. was not concerned about the details of the measure. The thing we seek to secure advances in the price levels of farm products. "We are in favor of the principles involved in the bill," he said, "and we come here to endorse the bill. We stand behind them heartily, and leave it to you gentlemen to figure out the details."

8,000,000 Workers are Still Idle, With No Work in Sight, Green Says

Neither Industries Nor Farms Are Providing Usual Number of Jobs, He Finds—Relief Funds Are So Small That Slow Starvation Is Fate of Millions—Government Assistance Necessary—Employers Must Shorten Hours Without Reducing Wages.

Washington, April 2.—The usual spring gain in employment did not materialize in March, declared William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement on the employment situation.

Mr. Green estimated that the total number out of work during the month reached 8,000,000. He said the decrease in unemployment shown by reports to the Federation was only four-tenths of 1 per cent from February to March, as compared with nine-tenths of 1 per cent, last year, and 2.1 per cent in 1929. This means that only about 300,000 jobless have returned to work since February 15th, he said.

Few Workers Get Jobs in Industries and on Farms

"Neither industries nor farms have provided the usual number of jobs this year," Mr. Green said. "Only about 125,000 have been employed on farms since the first of February when the usual number takes back from February to March is about 250,000. In industry employment usually gains only about 150,000, while in 1929 the railroads and factories alone took back 160,000 during the same period."

Business Situation Is Not Improving

Improvement in employment was shown in only twelve cities out of the twenty-four, reported Mr. Green. Between February and March six of these the gain was so slight as to be insignificant. Comparison with the large numbers out of work, he asserted, Unemployment in March was greater than in February, and industries, service trades and street transportation, while they usually report a smaller increase in employment than is normal at this time. Only transportation, the theatres and manufacturing industries report improvement, but too slight to provide work for many.

Large Relief Funds Necessary to Prevent Starvation

"These figures show clearly," Mr. Green declared, "that the may-report relief needs to continue higher than ever this spring, not only because unemployment reserves are exhausted, but because the unemployed are not finding even the opportunities they had last year for seasonal work in industry and farming.

"The U. S. Children's Bureau reports that relief given in 65 cities in 1931 was over four times that of 1929, and relief in December, 1931, was 75 per cent above December, 1930. "Even these increases, which have been entirely inadequate to prevent the slow starvation which is undermining health and morale in millions of American families.

"Now is a crucial time in the organization of relief.

"The dangerous months are just ahead, when local funds are threatening to run out as they did last year.

"Thousands of families will be deprived of even the meager weekly allowances which has stood between them and starvation through the winter.

"We must make a supreme effort to keep our relief machinery functioning in the coming months.

Employers Must Shorten Hours, Without Reducing Wages

"To provide relief is a public responsibility; therefore, national, state, and national government must shoulder the task of securing funds by taxation and by bond issues where necessary.

"Private individuals must do their share by contributing to relief funds, by spreading work, by shortening work hours and taking on more workers, and by practicing the economy that becomes to preserve buying power.

"There can be no greater national task than to preserve the vitality of our people.

"It commands the cooperation of every citizen.

Increased Unemployment Among Trade Union Members

"The figures on unemployment in the unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, attached to President Green's report, show that unemployment has increased during the last twelve months.

In the building trades, 65 per cent of the members were unemployed in March this year compared with 35 per cent last year.

In the printing trades, 17 per cent were jobless compared with 11 per cent last year.

The metal trades reported 36 per cent idle in March, compared with 27 per cent last year.

In all the unions, 18 per cent were without work in March this year, compared with 16 per cent last year.

The figures for all trades are 22.6 per cent of the members out of work in March this year compared with 18.1 per cent in March, 1931.

Insull Utility Expense in Maine Campaign

The determination of the officers of wealthy corporations to use money to secure legislation of financial benefit to their concerns was again disclosed by the investigation of the political activities of the New England Public Service Corporation by the Federal Trade Commission.

The New England Public Service Corporation is a public utility holding company dominated by Samuel Insull of Chicago through ownership of the voting stock by Insull concerns. Its general office is in Augusta, Maine. The corporation is controlled by the National Electric Power Company which is controlled by the Middle West Utilities Company, which is controlled by Samuel Insull and his associates.

Insull wanted the right to export surplus electric power from his plants in Maine. This was prohibited by the laws of that state and opposed by people generally who had the interests of the State at heart.

In 1929, the Federal Trade Commission's experts discovered, the officials of the New England Public Service Corporation had spent $189,815 from the treasury of the Corporation and spent the amount in devious ways in a campaign to secure favorable action on a measure giving the Insull companies the export privilege. Despite this expenditure of money, the voters of Maine defeated the measure in a referendum vote.

The enactment of the measure would have been of great financial benefit to the Central Maine Power Company and the Cumberland County Power and Light Company, Maine corporations controlled by Insull interests.

Samuel Insull himself is chairman of the New England Public Service Corporation. The $199,815 spent in political activities to secure the authority to export power was charged to operating expenses, and amounted to 10 per cent of total operating expenditures for four years.

It is regrettable that the institutions of representative government are everywhere subjected to the influences of corporation funds.

However little public corporations desire to secure control of an industrial corporation, they do it by purchasing the voting stock at so much a share.

When they desire to secure control of political institutions vested in the people, they frequently resort to the use of money in connection with legislative proposals.

It is fortunate for democracy that the people occasionally resist, as did the voters of Maine, the influence of public utility corporation funds spent in elections under the guise of publicity work.

It is doubly fortunate that the Federal Trade Commission for months has been revealing the sinister practices of this gentry in every part of the country.

British Government Uses Means Test of Unemployment Insurance Act to Persecute Jobless Workers

London, April 2.—The persecution which Government officials apply to the jobless under the "means test" provision of the unemployment insurance act has drawn the emphatic condemnation of trade union officials.

Originally the act stipulated that unemployment benefit should not be paid until the worker had made 30 contributions to the insurance fund.

Means Test Introduced

At the beginning of the trade depression in 1921 so many workers became unable to pay the contributions that to them to make the required contributions. To meet this exigency it was provided that the unemployed workers normally employed might be paid benefits notwithstanding a sufficient number of contributions, or even an entire absence of contributions, provided that he was genuinely seeking work and unable to obtain it. This emergency benefit was called "transitional" benefit, is still in the law.

Means Test Victimizes Jobless

When the anti-labor coalition took over the Government the poverty-stricken unemployed workers were singled out for victimization. The Government uses the "means test" as its weapon.

Herbert Tracey, the publicity officer of the British Trades Union Congress, in an article entitled "The Meanness of the Means Test" gives the facts about the methods used by the Government.

"Nothing meaner than the means test imposed upon applicants for transitional benefit under the Unemployment Insurance Acts has ever been invented," Mr. Tracey says. "It is so revolting to ordinary people of decent instincts and human feelings that local councils which are required to administer the test are declining to do so.

"Under the National Economy Act passed by the late Government under Mr. Ramsay MacDonald at its head, applicants for transitional benefit are compelled to prove that they are in need of this benefit.

Applying the Means Test

"As unemployed workers do not pass into the transitional class of claimants until they have exhausted their right to standard benefit in the 26-weeks period, their need is almost a demonstrable fact. The applicant has been continuously unemployed all that time, if he or she had a job, however short, at the beginning, must be in greater need at the end of the period. Earning nothing, they have spent every penny of resources but their savings (if any) and the charity of friends.

"And it is at these resources precisely that the means test is aimed.

An Inquisitorial Inquisition

"The means test, as it is actually being applied, is nothing more than an inquisitorial inquisition into the home life of people who are unemployed. When they appear before the Public Assistance Committee they are exposed to a humiliating and disgraceful examination, the like of which they have never experienced by relatives and friends.

"The P. A. Cs and their officers pry into every nook and cranny of their victims' affairs—trade union benefits, pensions, savings, earnings of other members of the household are all investigated; charitable gifts whether in money or kind, from every source, are reckoned.

Family Gifts Probed

"A mother's gift of dinners to her married son's children; a few pence from an aged father living on superannuation; an occasional pound from a fortunate brother or sister who can spare it; the generosity of a lodger in the house—all this is relentlessly ferreted into and brought to light, to justify the P. A. Cs in refusing transitional benefit or cutting down the allowance.

"Officers of the P. A. Cs have been known to visit relatives of unemployed workers to ascertain what help they have been giving, what kind of help, how much of it, and even whether they could not be more generous than they are. Employers have been questioned to fill in forms showing what wages a particular employe is receiving, in order to satisfy the authorities administering this shameful test whether the employe is in a position to help unemployed members of his family.

Food Donations Investigated

"One P. A. C. is inquiring from an unemployed man that his mother-in-law sometimes has helped by gifts of food, and the officer to the mother-in-law to ascertain how much food she gave.

"Brothers and sisters who have taken children into their own homes from distressed areas are sometimes through unemployment have found that their kindly help has been made the pretext for bringing the whole resources of labor, the national newspaper of the Labor Party.

"In the worst days of the old Poor Law there was nothing comparable to what is going on today. Charity, spontaneous generosity and benevolence were never outraged in this way before. Decency, humanity and kindness were never so humiliated in the darkest days of Bumbledom.

New Taskmasters of the Poor

"Men who have worked hard all their lives and kept themselves and their families in some sort of comfortable living reduced to shame and despair because on top of unemployment comes the persecution and harrying by the inquisitors of the P. A. Cs.

"Even the bitter bread of charity is poisoned for them by the abominable prying and peering of these new taskmasters of the poor.

Government Continues Victimization

"Representations to the Government against the test, appeals for definite instructions and precise regulations to guide the P. A. Cs, have met with no response from the Minister of Health, Mr. Tracy concluded. "Responsibility for the unconscionable bullying and persecution of the poor falls on the local authorities, who hate it and fear the vengeance that will overtake them.

"But it is not the local authorities, but the Government which framed this wicked Act and the Parliament which passed it, upon whom the curses of the poor will rest."

HERMAN E. WILLS, 84, LABOR PIONEER DIES

Helped Found Locomotive Engineers Brotherhood 60 Years Ago—Secured Much Railroad Labor Legislation—Lost One of His First Jobs in a Wages Controversy.

Washington, April 2—Herman E. Wills, a pioneer in the labor movement of the United States, died here today at the age of 84.

He had been an outstanding leader of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which he helped found 60 years ago this month. He was assistant grand chief engineer of the Brotherhood from 1910 to 1926, and legislative representative between 1910 and 1927, in which latter capacity he was active until.

Locomotive Fireman at 21

A native of Vermont, at the age of 16 he began to work on a farm. At 21 he was offering a locomotive on the Northwestern Railroad, and from then on he was a locomotive fireman, pulling a throttle on the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad.

Loses Job in Wages Controversy

He became active in the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1872, and shortly thereafter was discharged from the service when he suggested to the management of that road that wages be increased and tracks and bridges made more safe.

Negotiates Second Railroad Labor Contract

He returned to the Northwestern, and in 1884 had the honor of signing, on behalf of his brotherhood, the second contract ever entered into between an American railroad and a regular labor union.

Secured Railroad Labor Legislation

From that time on he held a place as one of the most prominent leaders of the Engineers. He was active in the passage of much railroad legislation, and was, for a number of years, the national newspaper of the Labor Party.

The funeral services were at the family residence. Burial was interred in Fort Lincoln Cemetery.

Labor Officials Active Pallbearers

Active pallbearers were Grand Chief Alvanley Johnston of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; Secretary Frank McMasany of the Interstate Commerce Commission; Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky; Representative George Huddleston of Alabama; W. S. Carter, President, International Association of Machinists; A. J. Lovell, Vice President and General Manager, Southern Railway; Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Norris Heads Honorary Pallbearers

Honorary pallbearers were: Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska; Senator Burton K. Wheeler of Montana; Senator Arthur Capper of Minnesota; Senator James J. Davis of Pennsylvania; Secretary of Labor Lamont; Secretary of Labor; Secretary of Labor William N. Doak; W. N. Doak, Vice President and National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Representative Phil D. Swing of California; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; George H. Laushlin, National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; J. A. Farquharson, Vice President and General Manager, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; W. G. Lee, President, and Edward Lee, Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor; W. D. Johnson, Vice President and National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Representative Phil D. Swing of California; Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor; George H. Laushlin, National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; J. A. Farquharson, Vice President and General Manager, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; W. G. Lee, President, and Edward Lee, Legislative Committee of the American Federation of Labor; W. D. Johnson, Vice President and National Legislative Representative of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks; Representative President S. N. Berry of the Order of Railway Conductors; W. S. Carter, President of the Order of Railway Conductors; A. F. Whitney, President and Representative of the Brotherhood of Maintenance of Way Employes; and Edward Keating, Editor of Labor.

Mr. Wills was a member of the Masonic fraternity for more than 60 years.

He is survived by his widow, a daughter Gertrude, Mrs. Clarence Tillman, R. Parks of Arkansas, and a sister, Mrs. Carrie Halliday of North Andover, Mass.

Olander Flays Loesch's Attack On Chicago Labor Organizations

Secretary of Chicago Labor Federation Denies That Unions Are Under Capone Domination—Claims Loesch Supports Wilkerson Because of His Prejudice Against Labor—Holds Wilkerson Is Unfit for U. S. Court of Appeals.

Chicago, April 2.—"The charge is unqualifiedly untrue. This was the emphatic answer made by Victor Olander, secretary-treasurer of the Chicago Federation of Labor, to the charges by Frank J. Loesch, president of the Chicago Crime Commission, that the activities of two-thirds of all unions in Chicago are controlled by or pay tribute to Al Capone's terroristic gangsters here.

Mr. Loesch made the charges in a letter to the Senate Judiciary Committee at Washington in connection with the confirmation of Judge Samuel Alschuler Wilkerson for the United States Appeals Court.

Mr. Olander, acting for the Chicago Federation of Labor, in a letter to Chairman of Judge Wilkerson, sent his letter to Senator Borah, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Loesch Avoids Personal Responsibility

"Mr. Loesch declares," Mr. Olander's letter said, "that Mr. Loesch endeavors to avoid personal responsibility for the statements by alleging that it represents the opinion of others, that somebody told him so. Thus he shows a disposition that is hardly praiseworthy, for he permits others to father and back their disclaims his own act by laying it to others.

Wilkerson Is Prejudiced Against Labor

"The real issue before your committee, of course, is that of Judge Wilkerson, who has been mentioned for promotion.

"We believe that Mr. Wilkerson to be prejudiced against labor and that his actions and decisions have been unwise and unfair in that he has issued injunctions unwarranted by facts and law.

"Mr. Loesch, we understand, disagrees with us. Instead of arguing the point in a calm and dignified manner, he has resorted to a smoke screen of villification, evidently for the purpose of diverting the attention from the new challenge his sincerity in the whole matter.

Loesch and Professional Criminals

"If Mr. Loesch believes, as he claims, that the real issue before the Senate is Mr. Wilkerson against labor during strikes and lockouts, Congressional investigation, or judicial authority as a means of enforcing law, preventing crime and maintaining the peace, why did Mr. Loesch, when he was acting as special assistant State's Attorney, fail to urge the use of that procedure against professional criminals, such as bootleggers and other organized gangsters?

Justifies Denial of Labor's Rights

"As a defender and supporter of Judge Wilkerson, he justifies the denial to great masses of workers many of the legal rights established under laws intended to protect defendants charged with crime from arbitrary punishment by autocratic judges without preferential."

Relies on Antiinjunction Law

"It is quite evident that Mr. Loesch has relied upon an organization known as the Employers' Association for much of his guidance in his attitude towards the trade unions," Mr. Olander went on. "That organization specializes in attacks upon labor unions. During all the years I have served as a trade union official, I have during about 29 years—I have never known a single instance in which it has contributed in any way to the peaceful settlement of a strike or lockout or to the relief of the suffering and humiliation of the right of organization among working people.

Employers' Association Hits Moral Obligation in Industrial Questions

"There is no Employers' Association" Association of Chicago which clearly and unmistakably declares itself on moral issues in industrial questions. In 1923, under date of November 8, it circulated among employers a paper of a speech made before the Association on October 24 of that year, containing the startling assertion, **'Moral obligations have no place in the industrial field in settling industrial questions.'** I have quoted the exact language. In this letter, 1932, the organization has repeated the same speech in its official publication, the 'Employers' News.' Is that the most merciless and industrially immoral statement I have ever seen in the subject of industrial relations and is it not a fair indication of the manner with which the trade unions of Chicago are confronted."

Denies Capone's Charges

In his letter to Senator Borah, Mr. Loesch cited the following instances of corruption in his charge of being controlled by or paying tribute to Capone gangsters: Building and Newspaper Engravers' Union, the Plumbers' Union, the Motion Picture Operators' Union, and unions connected with the cleaning and dyeing industry.

Mr. Olander gave a detailed denial of the charges in connection with every one of the unions mentioned by Loesch.

Wilkerson Unfit for Appeals Court

"In conclusion," Mr. Olander's letter said, "permit me again to say that we fully understand the real issue before your committee is whether the nomination of Judge Wilkerson shall be confirmed or rejected. We therefore submit herewith marked copies of our injunction proceedings in the Injunction against the musicians' union and its members. These proceedings plainly disregard the 13th amendment to the constitution of the United States as defined by the Supreme Court. We offer them as evidence which clearly warrants rejection of the Wilkerson nomination."

VALUE OF JOBS DRIVE STRESSED BY GREEN

A. F. of L. Head Commends United Action Campaign to Find Work for Million Jobless —Suffering Children Given Food, Business Benefited, Prevailing Wage Rates Protected —Organized Labor Urged to Continue Enthusiastic Support of Drive for Jobs.

Washington, April 2.—Work as the major and only effective remedy for unemployment was stressed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address here over the National Broadcasting Company network on the progress of the united action campaign to find 1,000,000 jobs for the jobless undertaken by the American Legion, the American Federation of Labor, the National Advertisers, and the Legion Auxiliary, with headquarters in New York City.

Work for Idle Sole Object

"The chief objective and the ultimate purpose of this drive is to secure work for unemployed men and women," Mr. Green said.

"It is not believed that this movement shall deal with questions of relief except through the normal channels established for those who are idle.

"It is most systematic and definite way the people in each community in which this movement is launched are requested to supply work for the unemployed.

"Manufacturers and employers of labor are called upon, in a most earnest way, to add one or more workers to their force and business owners are urged to employ as many workers as possible in order to increase movement within and around their business.

"Through a community survey and clearing formation is worked out on the number of workers that can be employed at full time or part time employment.

"The constructive and praiseworthy service which will be rendered by this movement alone can be more fully appreciated when we consider the plight of the drive upon the cities, towns and communities of the nation.

Innocent Children Suffer

Mr. Green emphasized the appalling fact that eight million are unemployed with more than twenty million persons dependent upon them. He declared that thousands of children, innocent victims of the tragic economic situation, are not supplied with adequate food, clothing and shelter. One of the important phases of the drive for jobs, he said, was to rescue the children from this terrible condition.

"The practicability of the plan adopted," he continued, "becomes clear when it is realized that every employer of labor in every community can by careful planning add additional workers to those who are already employed.

"Each municipality can devise ways and means by which additional workers can be given employment.

"Home owners can extend employment to a large number, and in this way the idea of unemployment will be taken up in every community.

Business Benefits from Increased Employment

"Business men, the merchants, the landlords, bankers and professional men will be the indirect beneficiaries of increased employment.

"When thousands of people are given work they become buyers or purchasers of the necessaries of food.

"All lines of business and business enterprises in every community are helped and stimulated because men and women who are given work spend their earnings in the purchase of food, clothing and other necessities of life.

"The social value which will follow from this great humane movement will be reflected in the establishment of undefiled, undermined and impoverished children.

"The breadwinner can supply wholesome food for the children, and thus the community will be greatly benefited through the restoration of human values."

Wage Rates Protected

Mr. Green pointed out that while the management of the United Action Campaign for one million jobs has no formula for the permanent relief of unemployment, "special efforts are being put forth to secure work at the prevailing rate of wages and in conformity with the work standards established in each community for the protection of employment and not for the furtherance of special theories or for the acceptance of any preconceived industrial or economic recommendations."

Organized Labor's Valuable Assistance

"This is a noble cause sponsored and supported by organized labor which not only to promote the wellbeing and welfare of all the people in all communities," he concluded. "It is a campaign which ought to receive universal support. Everybody in this country, in one way, in a very large measure, aiding in alleviating human distress and suffering.

"It is a great task which cannot be accomplished without the help and cooperation of individuals and organizations."

"The response which has been made to the appeals of all those associated with this great enterprise has been most gratifying. The officials of the national headquarters of the Legion, the auxiliary branches of the Legion, those associated with the National Advertisers, and the officers and members of the local organized labor groups have rendered service of the highest order."

Jobless Relief Bond Issue Adopted by Lake Genva, Wis.

Lake Geneva, Wis., April 2.—The voters of Lake Geneva approved a $190,000 unemployment relief bond issue to pay for improvements on the lake shore and the erection of new city buildings under 100 per cent union conditions.

The bond issue was supported by organized labor, whose efforts were responsible for its adoption.

Old-Age Pensions in Canada

By TOM MOORE
Editor, Canadian Congress Journal

Since old age pensions became payable in the majority of the provinces of this Dominion an inestimable amount of relief has been brought to the aged people who have to find themselves, in their declining years, dependent upon other than their own earnings for sustenance.

Dominion Government Pays 75 Per Cent

This knowledge, coupled with the fact that the Dominion Government is now preparing to give effect to the legislation of last year to increase the Federal contribution from fifty to seventy-five per cent, should be sufficient causes to induce immediate steps to be taken in the remaining provinces to secure similar benefits for their needy aged workers.

Labor Supports Pensions

Labor has persistently worked to this end, and in these efforts has had the support of many other organizations and associations which are brought into close contact with the tragedy of poverty amongst this class.

The payment of old age pensions has meant, in many instances, that husband and wife, instead of being separated in the twilight years of life's journey, are able to end their days together, while in other cases brothers and sisters are afforded this privilege.

Pensions Benefit Business

Another factor which should be recognized is the benefit that has been made to merchants and others in the spending of these pension allowances. In Toronto alone no less than $1,697,900 has been distributed in this manner during the year 1931.

The report of the Old Age Pension Board of that city discloses much more interesting information. Of the total number of 2,976 receiving pensions no less than 1,100 were born in Canada and an additional 825 in other parts of the British Empire, only 145 being born in foreign countries and becoming naturalized.

100,000 Jobless in Argentina; Government Plans Assistance

Buenos Aires, Arg., April 2.—Government officials reported that there are at least 50,000 unemployed in Buenos Aires alone and more than that many out of work in interior cities.

The Government appropriated 100,000 pesos for the relief of foreigners and the homeless in Buenos Aires. Appeals were also issued to wealthy families to contribute money and clothing.

Argentina has long been the destination of emigrants from Southern Europe attracted by the plentiful supply of work. Now the Government, confronted with the necessity of supporting the immigrants, is considering the possibility of shipping the jobless Europeans back to their native countries as the cheapest solution of the problem.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS' UNION LEADER DIES

Was Chief Official of the Brotherhood Since 1912—Prominent in Insurance Matters and in Industrial Relations in the Electrical Construction Industry.

Washington, April 2.—Charles P. Ford, well-known labor leader and president of the International Union of Electrical Workers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and formerly Secretary of that organization, died, after an illness, died at his home here March 27.

Funeral services were held at Trinity Church. The burial was in Leonardtown, Md.

Labor Officials Pallbearers

Frank Morrison, Secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was chairman of the committee in charge of arrangements. Active pallbearers in the list of honorary pallbearers, which included officials of labor and employer organizations, employers and contractors with whom Mr. Ford dealt.

The honorary pallbearers were: G. M. Sanborn, Indianapolis; Edward Nally, Washington; Ernest T. Weir, New York; C. H. Chapline, Wheeling, West Virginia; Frank Morrison, Washington; Thomas Kennedy, Hazleton, Pa.; Harold G. Nesbit, Dr. J. Rogers Hollingsworth, Washington; William Hutchinson, Indianapolis, and Burt Jewell, Chicago.

Members of the International Executive Council, of which he was a member, were active pallbearers. They were: G. W. Whitford, New York; F. L. Kelley, Boston; M. P. Gordan, Pittsburgh; Edwin Nothnagle, Washington; C. M. Paulsen, Kansas City; Joe Gadbois, Tulsa; C. P. Oliver, Denver, Colo., and J. A. Hutcheson, Baltimore.

Joins Electrical Workers' Union

Born in Mt. Vernon, Iowa, in 1879, Mr. Ford started his electrical career at the age of 16. He became connected with the General Electric Company at Schenectady, and was very active in the local union, from which he rose to a position of the head of the Electrical Workers' Brotherhood. He held his membership with the Schenectady local at the time of his death.

Elected International Secretary

In 1912 he was elected and subsequently elected International Secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. He resigned this office in 1925, and in 1929 became Secretary of the International Executive Council of that organization.

Founds Cooperative Insurance

Through his interest the Electrical Workers' Benefit Association, a fraternal order, was founded in 1922, and the Union Co-operative Insurance company, an old-line insurance company, in 1924. He was vice president of both of these of the Insurance Association since its establishment.

Helps Industrial Relations in Electrical Industry

He was also a director of the Mt. Vernon Savings Bank here, and was well known nationally and internationally for the part he played in the electrical construction industry. He was secretary of the National Council for Industrial Relations in the Electrical Construction Industry. During the World War he served on the Federal Mediation Appeal Board for the State of Illinois, as an appointee of President Wilson.

He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Helen Boyce Ford, of the city.